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VOL. 1.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

No. 15

**THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
CIRCULATION, 20,000 COPIES.**

Concerning the substance of all informations received in cases of Fugitives and of Misdoings of an aggravated nature, and against Receivers of Stolen Goods, returned Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, which are in the place of the main mass of the evidence, the names of persons charged with one of the offence, the names of persons charged with one of the offence who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity, the names of Accomplices and Accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Stolen Horses for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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by Ennoch E. Camp and George Wilkes, in the
Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United
States for the Southern District of New York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

NO. III.—CONCLUDED.

CHARLES AND JAMES WEBB.

We left Charles Webb and Jack Reed, in our last number, running out of the Baltimore Bank, where they had procured the last forged certificate of deposit, to escape an arrest which they apprehended would be attempted, from the manner in which the officers of the bank scrutinized their persons. Contenting ourselves for the present with the statement that they got safely off, we must return to Philadelphia.

On the day after the above-mentioned circumstance, the news of the forgery on Jacob Little, of New York, reached Philadelphia. Information also came in from the two banks in Louisville and Cincinnati, and this, with the transaction at the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, and the arrest and discharge of one of the forgers, caused a universal excitement. Conjectures of all kinds were formed as to who the swindlers could be, but no traces were obtained nor measures suggested that gave any promise of success. In the height of the excitement, Officer Blayney returned from Montreal, whither he had been, as we have before stated, to effect the arrest of Scale, the co-burglar with the other brother Webb in the Boston robberies. A relation of the circumstance, and a description of the two men who had appeared in

JAMES HONEYMAN, *alias* SMITH.



THE CITY BANK ROBBER.

it, convinced that officer that the depredators were no other than Charley Webb and Jack Reed.

The following letter, post-marked Philadelphia, May 2d, and delivered on the 5th May, proved to a certainty that one-half of his conjecture was correct :

"DEAR SIR—The enclosed I send you as a tribute of gratitude till something better can be done. It is perfectly square. You can get any of the brokers to collect it for you. I need say no more.

"Your most obliged,
"GEO. MORGAN."

This letter Blayney knew, from the handwriting and from the signature, to be from Charles Webb, as that was the *alias* which the burglar had agreed always to use, when, during his previous arrests, he had despatched letters to that officer, and to another, in relation to the deliveries of lots of goods which he restored at different times to escape punishment. The letter contained a draft for \$225 and a few cents, on one of the western banks.

Its object was plain. It was sent as a bribe to prevent the officer to whom it was addressed from following in pursuit. As soon as Blaney read it, he went to the Girard Bank and laid it before Mr. Lewis, the cashier, and communicated his firm belief that Jack Reed had been Webb's accomplice, and the very man whom he, together with Young and Peale, had let off. He then deposited the draft for collection, and proposed that, if it were cashed, it should be appropriated towards paying the expenses to be incurred in the arrest of the swindlers. The draft was taken by Mr. Lewis, and cashed, about two weeks afterwards, when it was handed to Blaney.

From that time, nothing was heard of Webb or Reed, until the 16th of June following, when Blainey received information that both the rascals had sailed from Charleston, in a brig, for Havana, and from that place had taken passage for England, with a view of establishing themselves in business there on the proceeds of their villany. Immediately upon the receipt of this information, Blainey

ney wrote to Richard Mace, an officer of the Bow street office, London, giving a description of the persons of the fugitive forgers, and of their intended arrival in England, and telling him that Webb might be held on an old robbery committed by him in connection with his brother and young Hunt, on the Birmingham post office, in 1828. Blayney received no reply from Mace, but found an answer to his letter in the following article, which appeared in the Philadelphia "Spirit of the Times," on the morning of the 6th September following :

"JUSTICE IS SLOW BUT SURE.—We learn by our late English advices that a young man, named Charles Webb, was recently arrested in London for stealing a letter containing \$581, in notes of the Bank of England, which had been deposited in the Birmingham Post Office, on the 4th December, 1828. A number of witnesses were examined to sustain the charge, some of whom were brought from Calais, France, where it appears the prisoner had sold some of the bills a few days after the robbery. Although so long ago, the witnesses all swore to the circumstances connected with the crime with the utmost accuracy. Verily, justice is sure, though it may be slow."

Finding by this publication that his communication to England had had its effect, Blayney called on Mr. Lewis, and was employed by him to go to England and endeavor to obtain possession of Webb and bring him to this country. Mr. Lewis took this course to clear himself from the imputations which had been cast upon him by the other banks, for having allowed Reed to escape, after disgorging the plunder of the Girard Bank. After a passage of sixteen days and a half, Blayney arrived in Liverpool on the 25th October, and on the 27th had an interview in Birmingham with Mr. R. A. Stephens, the superintendent of police of that city. On the next morning Mr. Stephens accompanied Blayney to Warwick, about 20 miles from Birmingham, where Webb was confined in prison. Upon the appearance of the American officer, Webb started, changed color, and betrayed the utmost astonishment, but recovering his self-command, he entered into conversation. In alluding to the charge on which he was held, he over-ran the testimony

which had been brought against him, and said that he believed his chance of escape was very poor one; that Jack Rend, was in England, but he did not know his whereabouts at that time; that if he could get clear of the Post Office charge, he would give Blainey, if he would effect his release, all the money he could raise, for the American creditors, which probably might run up to \$15,000.

Blayney having but a single object to accomplish, and having been brought up to the doctrine of compromises in the Philadelphia school of Police tactics, readily consented to the proposition, and promised to go to London and see the solicitors of the General Post Office and try what could be done.

Having effected this result, Webb put perfect confidence in Blayney, and made a full statement of all the particulars connected with his American transactions. It is from this confession that we prepared our previous accounts of the forgeries on the banks and on Little.

The American officer on the following day set out for London, and there obtained an interview with M. B. Peacock, Esqr., solicitor of the General Post Office. He commenced by stating the object of his visit to England, his interview with Webb, the confessions of the criminal and his proposition, adding that it was very doubtful if they could convict Webb on the Post Office robbery, and suggesting that, in that aspect of the matter, it certainly was policy to receive back, on the condition of his free discharge, the whole amount of the depredation for which he was held, and also, by this means, to assist other sufferers to a restoration of \$15,000 than to go through an expensive trial and lose him after all.

While the Philadelphia officer was making this proposition, the English solicitor surveyed him with the utmost astonishment, and at the conclusion of his remarks, he bent upon him a look of peculiar meaning, and inquired, "Do they ever make such arrangements as you now propose, in America, Mr. Blancy?"

"Yes sir, when we cannot get along without. In this case it is the only thing I can do. I cannot take back either Reed or Webb, and all I can accomplish is to get back their money for those who have employed me."

"And to accomplish this, you would humbug me, who have no interest in the matter, out of my prisoner."

"By no means. If you refuse my proposition, you lose your prisoner and get nothing; if you accept it, you recover your loss of \$58) and you restore us \$15,000."

"Well sir," replied Mr. Peacock, decisively "they may make such arrangements in your country, but the English Government would not consent to such a compromise for as many millions."

The solicitor then told his visitor that he believed he had evidence enough to convince Webb in Birmingham; shewed him the £100 stolen note, and remarked that the only difficulty that he could see in the matter was the want of the proof that the endorsement on the back of it was in Webb's handwriting. Blayney at once recognized the endorsement to be Webb's, and upon stating his knowledge of the signature, Mr. Peacock told him he should require him as a witness. The trial however being set down for March of the following year, he thought the officer might return home, and if the Government should require his attendance, they would write for him by the January steamer. Blayney then left London for Market Drayton, and during a two weeks' stay there among some of his relatives received the following note from Mrs. Webb in relation to her husband's affairs:

"BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 17th, 1811.

"RESPECTED SIR—On your arrival in Birmingham I desire an interview with you on business of importance, and as you will have to pass this town on your way to London, the amount requested by you shall be at your disposal."

posal. This will save the risk of a remittance, and oblige. Yours sincerely,

C. Webb.

To W. Blayney, Esq.

On the receipt of this, Blayney went immediately to Birmingham and had an interview with Mrs. Webb, when she stated that every thing was ready, provided Charles could be released. Blayney told her that nothing could be accomplished before March, until which time they would all have to remain quiet, and that he would be present at his trial and effect whatever was possible in Webb's favor, for the purpose of obtaining back his client's money. Mrs. Webb then concluded with the remark, that Charles would do nothing until he was assured of his release. A few days after this Blayney left England, arrived in America in January, 1842, and on the 15th of that month rendered an account to Mr. Lewis, his employer, of the results of his expedition.

The spring of 1842 came round, and Webb was tried before the criminal court of Birmingham, and received an acquittal through an insufficiency of testimony. As soon as he was free, he was waited upon by his faithful "pal," Jack Reed, who was at that time passing under the name of John Comstock Clinton, and they at once formed designs to go into business together, under the firm of Clinton & Morgan. After casting about for some time for a business, they heard that the Messrs. Saunders, of the Hull Saw-mills, had failed, and that their extensive works were for sale. Seizing the opportunity thus offered, the above speculators made the purchase, and for the purpose of availing themselves at once of its advantages, they set out for the place of their intended permanent location.

The following letter, despatched to Boston by Webb, to his old friend George Barnes Harvey, the robber of the carpet-bag, who cut his throat in the Albany prison, about eighteen months ago, will explain his condition and his prospects:

"LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18th, 1842.

"Dear Sir: With much pleasure I lately ascertained that you had succeeded in frustrating the designs of your enemies, on which event I beg to offer you my most hearty congratulations. The embarrassments under which our house was laboring at the time of my last interview with you are entirely overcome, and if any thing should occur to call you to your native country, I shall feel much honored by a visit from you at my wife's sister's, No. 8 Grosvenor st. Birmingham.

"We are all well, and unite in best wishes for the health and happiness of yourself and family.

"I remain your devoted, humble servant,
G.O. MORGAN."

At the time of the despatch of this letter, the business operations of Messrs. Clinton & Morgan were just commenced, and, like all new beginnings, wore a most promising aspect; but an experiment of a few more months proved to them that they must pay a penalty of a few thousands from their ignorance of business. To balance this discouragement, Reed went to London and established a branch of the business there, for the purpose of securing orders and transacting such other matters as pertain to an extensive manufacturing establishment. This place was in Somerset street, White-chapel.

The joint concern went on, declining from this time out; and, added to this misfortune, Mr. Webb had a domestic affliction, which agitated him in no small degree. It appears that, during his immersion in the affairs of the concern at Hull, his wife had formed an acquaintance with an amorous butcher in Birmingham, and the tender liaison resulted in the elopement of both, and the seizure by the former of \$1,500 of her husband's money. Burning with rage and jealousy, the injured Webb immediately set out in pursuit. Missing his partner at once, and having received no reason for his singular departure, Jack Reed attributed Webb's sudden disappearance to treachery to himself, and was the more inclined to this impression from the fact that Webb had in his possession, and took with him, \$15,000 of the proceeds of the joint forgeries in America, more than his share. Impelled by this idea, he prepared to follow him, but just as he was about setting out, he was arrested in Lon-

don at the instance of two American officers, who arrived in England, with papers demanding him as a fugitive from justice, for forgeries committed in connection with one Charles Webb, in the United States. This, however, we have related before.

While Webb was in hot pursuit of his faithless mistress, he received the news of the arrest of his partner and old pal, and finding it necessary to save himself at once, took passage for France, where he has ever since securely remained, in the enjoyment of the vast proceeds of his successful villainy.

That this is not the end of his career, we are well assured. A man so deeply imbued with crime, can never thoroughly abstain from his temptations. We feel convinced that the truth of this will hereafter be evinced by some subsequent account in the columns of our paper, of his arrest and punishment for some new offence. As we are about to leave him now, we close our history of his career by a description of his person. Charles Webb is about 30 years of age—about 5 feet 7 inches high—slight frame—high cheek bones—cheeks slightly sunken—bold features, and strongly marked with firmness of expression—dark hair—blue eyes—and his general expression of countenance is thoughtful and calculating.

We left James Webb in the Eastern Penitentiary, to which prison he was sentenced for ten years, on several burglaries, in December, 1841. From what our readers have learned in his history, of the doctrine of compromise, and of the successful deboling of the two brothers in it, it is likely that they have come to the conclusion, to look, by this time, for the latter's re-appearance on the stage. If so, their calculation will be found to have been warranted by the result, for he was pardoned by Governor Porter about a year ago; which remission was obtained for him partly at the intercession of Mr. Lescaur, for whose robbery he had been tried. The adoption of this course by Mr. Lescaur, has excited some surprise, as it is not known that he ever recovered a dollar of his loss.

On James Webb's discharge from prison, he took up his residence in Thirteenth street, near Callowhill, Philadelphia, and for the sake of effect, commenced working at the trade which he had acquired in prison—shoemaking. Having by a few months' industrious application to that business, weaned off the observation of the Police, he slipped away from Philadelphia, and after a disappearance of some months, has found his way, as we have been recently informed, into a Western prison. For this, however, we cannot positively vouch, until we receive an answer from a correspondent whom we have addressed upon the subject.

Thus ends, for the present, the history of two careers as eventful as many which have arrived at more dazzling and exalted ends. For persevering continuity of crime, and for ability in its execution, they are excelled by very few; and for success in repeatedly outmaneuvering the law, and evading their deserts by a skillful system of compromise, they outstrip all their felon competitors.

Here we leave them. We have carried them from the last century to the portals of 1846. Beyond that, we will have to wait the pace of time to track their future destinies.

THE MAIL.—From all quarters we have complaints of late that our papers are not received by our subscribers, and on the other hand we are in the daily receipt of duplicates of letters the originals of which have never come to hand. How can this be explained? We are anxious for a good reason, and that speedily, for we are in daily receipt of cash advanced for subscriptions, and are at a loss to tell how far this source of our income has been curtailed through the derangement of the Post Office department.

OUTRAGEOUS VILLANY.—The lines of the Magnetic Telegraph have been cut down in the vicinity of the Cumberland Railroad, Pennsylvania, in several places, by some infernal villains who dread its revelations. We predicted that this would be the case many weeks ago, and it will be found that our advice, that the General Government assume the ownership and the control of all these lines, and punish the destruction of the wires by death, as in cases of mail robbery, will have to be adopted.

FOREIGN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

We extract the following criminal intelligence from our files of "The London Police Gazette," by the Cambria, and commend it to the particular attention of all the police officers of the country. All of the escaped convicts described below, will doubtless direct their course towards this country, and the present is about the time for many of them to arrive.

The descriptions can be relied on as accurate. The London Police Gazette is published by the authority of the Government, and at Government expense.

List of Convicts, supposed to have escaped from the Colony of New South Wales.—Dated Hobart Town, 1st January, 1845.

11. Walter Archibald, tried at Dublin, October, 1836, sentenced for life, native of Wicklow, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, hair light brown, eyes grey, slightly scarred, has lost one joint of fore-finger of right hand.

12. William Hopsell, tried at Nottingham, March, 1810, sentenced for life, again tried at Hobart Town, 17th April, 1830, fourteen years of age, native of Yorkshire, sawyer, 40 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, complexion fair, hair brown, eyes hazel.

13. James Nuth, tried at Somerset, 30th March, 1832, life, native of Bath, sweep, 22 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, hair light brown, eyes grey, Caroline Silk J. N., on right arm, man and woman on left arm.

14. John Spang, tried at Kent, 7th August, 1822, life, native of Deptford, carpenter, 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, hair light brown, eyes dark hazel, H. B. I. S. hearts and darts H. I. and anchor on right arm, two small pox-pits on the left jaw.

15. Freeman Aitken, or Ralph Tate, tried at London, June, 1824, life, native of St. Ann's, cabinet-maker, 19 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, hair and eyes dark brown.

16. Cartney William Bligh, tried at Bristol, 13th October, 1822, life, native of Barnstable, grocer, 38 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair dark grey, eyes dark grey, little finger of left hand crippled.

17. Joseph Birkin, tried at Warwick, July, 1826, life, native of Birmingham, wood-turner, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, hair brown, eyes hazel, flesh-mole on the front of neck.

18. William Crowhurst, tried at Kent, 31st July, 1823, life, native of Hauling, near Chatham, farm-labourer, 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair brown, eyes blue, and defective, bald on top of head, bird and W.C. on right hand, rings pricked on the little finger, and a finger crippled on the same hand, mole on the right cheek near the mouth.

19. Thomas Curphy, tried at the Isle of Man, 22d April, 1819, life, native of the Isle of Man, labourer, 45 years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches high, hair brown, eyes grey.

20. William Danvir, tried at the Isle of Man, August, 1821, life, native of county Wicklow, Ireland, fisherman, 36 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair brown, eyes blue, scar on right side of chin.

21. Richard Grater, tried at Bristol, 14th July, 1828, fourteen years, native of Plymouth, mariner, 15 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, hair light brown, eyes grey, scar on the left cheek, anchor A.J.R.G. on the right arm, R.G. A.I. on the left arm, blue mark between finger and thumb of the left hand.

22. William Ironmonger, tried at Warwick, 26th July, 1833, life, native of Barton, Staffordshire, carpenter, 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, hair dark brown, eyes light grey, small scar on wrist.

23. Joseph Reeves, tried at Berks, 10th July, 1820, life, native of Berkshire, carpenter, 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair brown, eyes dark grey.

24. Alexander Stirling, tried at Aberdeen, 28th April, 1835, life, native of Old Dear, mariner, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, W.B. on the back of the right arm.

25. John Smith tried at Middlesex, 18th July, 1821, life, native of Alresford, joiner, 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, hair light brown, eyes grey, a black natural mark under right eyelid.

26. William Tilley, tried at Middlesex, 17th April, 1822, life, native of Lodgeworthy, Sussex, sawyer, 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, scar on back of right hand.

27. John Watson, tried at York, 19th March, 1825, life, native of Manchester, carder, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, hair brown, eyes brown.

28. Banyham Helps, tried at Wilts, 6th March, 1830, life, native of Loxwick, Orkneys, farm-labourer, 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, hair black, eyes brown, arms hairy.

29. John Router, tried at London, 3d December, 1817, life, native of London, cooper, 47 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, scar on left leg.

30. James Hughes tried at Middlesex, 10th September 1823, life, native of London, paper-stainer, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, small mole on neck, scar on back of right hand, wrist hurt, scar on nose and underlip.

31. John Jennings, tried at Middlesex, 5th April, 1827, life, native of Drayton, mariner,

32 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, hair brown, eyes hazel, hoop and anchor, woman and American flag on right arm, eagle seven stars on left arm, mouth made.

32. John Ryan, tried at Middlesex, 4th December, 1823, life, native of London, groom and gentleman's servant, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, hair brown, eyes blue, scar on thumb of left hand, ditto between eyebrows.

33. Thomas Richards, tried at Lancaster, 7th March, 1826, life, native of London, joiner and cabinet-maker, 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair dark brown, eyes grey, large scar on the right arm, anchor on the left hand.

34. John Holden, tried at Essex, 1st August, 1829, fourteen years, native of Ware, groom, 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, complexion pale, hair black brown, eyes grey, long arms.

35. George Page, tried at Middlesex, 15th February, 1827, life, native of Hastings, watchmaker, 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, hair brown, eyes grey, two scars on front of elbow, eyes defective.

36. Blanchard Henry Dubois, tried at Surrey, 19th December, 1831, life, native of Boston, America, 28 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, complexion sallow, hair brown, eyes grey, physician and surgeon.

(To be concluded in our next number.)

(From the London Police Gazette, of Nov. 17.)

MURDER.—Description of Patrick M'Intyre, charged with the Wilful Murder of his Wife, on the morning of the 9th inst., at Hull: He is bricklayer's labourer, a native of Ireland, from 20 to 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, hair inclined to sandy and curly, face slightly freckled, dark eyes, small sandy whiskers, and round nose; dressed in a round fusian jacket, supposed fusian vest and trousers, and cloth cap. He is supposed to have gone either to York, Driffield, or Scarborough, by way of Beverly.—How Street, Nov. 10th.

Perhaps to America.—[Ed's New York Police Gas.]

LARCENY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—Absconded from Merthyr Tydfil, on the evening of the 13th instant, William Phillips, alias Phelps, stealing and taking away with him £25 in £5 bank notes. The said William Phillips, alias Phelps, is from 30 to 35 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark brown hair, large bushy whiskers, growing under the chin, stoops a little, and is bow-legged; dressed when he left in a fusian jacket and trousers, black cloth vest, with small white spots in it, and old hat with crape round it; has another suit of clothes with him, viz: a plum-colored coat, black cloth trousers, and light flowered vest. He comes from Llanrhydy, in Pembrokeshire, and is supposed to have gone to Liverpool, on his way to America.—How Street, Nov. 17.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS IN IOWA.—High Sheriff John H. McKenny, arrested two men on Thursday, Nov. 10, for counterfeiting, both hailing from the United States of Nauvoo, and answering to the names of Cyrus Chase and Rufus Adams. One of the above worthies had in his possession a certificate from the authorities of Nauvoo as a policeman of said city. Chase passed a bad bill on the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, O., to Messrs. Coolbaugh & Co., and Adams passed one on the same bank to Mr. Partridge, each of ten dollars. Both new bills. On interrogating the prisoners, they denied having any more counterfeit money about them; but after being compelled to undergo a strict search, a ten dollar bill was found secreted in the boot of Chase, on the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, which he attempted to hide, by placing his foot upon it. He acknowledged the bill to be a bad one, and said he put it in his boot for fear of trouble.

One was arrested in an out-building in the rear of Partridge's store; the other on the road under the bluff, about a mile above town, making his way off.—They were both committed for trial.

—We received the above communication from Sheriff McKenny himself, who is the same efficient officer who brought to this city, some weeks ago, the swindler Wilcox, now in the Tombs, and whom he arrested in Iowa for extensive frauds practised in this city.

—The Police of New Orleans succeeded in arresting, on the 5th instant, a man named J. F. Baker, who was charged with having picked the pocket of a gentleman from his pocket book, containing \$90.

—At St. Louis, a poor market woman, who had come 9 or 10 miles in the cold to sell her butter and eggs, took six counterfeit half dollars. She received them from the same person; he having returned to purchase from her three times, on each occasion receiving change in good money. The scoundrel could not be identified.

—A novel case has lately been tried at Danbury. A Mr. Fairchild sought to recover a debt of \$5 for "magnetic information" respecting some money which had been stolen from him. The defendant agreed to pay the amount demanded, for the detection of the thief, which was accomplished, it was affirmed, by the aid of magnetism, but he subsequently refused payment because the mode of stealing the money was not correctly described. The jury sustained magnetism and awarded the plaintiff the amount.

—The Pittsburg Emporium states, that on Saturday evening week, Mr. Richards, a coal dealer at Port Carbon, disappeared very mysteriously, and had not since been seen or heard of in the neighborhood. Mr. Richards had been paying off his hands during Friday, and on Saturday evening left Lang's Hotel, Port Carbon, to go to St. Clair, about two miles distant, where his family resided, and has not been seen since. It is supposed he had a considerable sum of money with him.

—The inhabitants of Chartres street, New Orleans, were alarmed on the 4th inst., by the report of fire-arms, which proceeded from the wholesale dry goods store of Messrs. West, Oliver & Woodlief, who have two houses of business, one in New York, and one on Chartres-street—the latter being managed by Mr. Woodlief, who lately discharged Alexander Bease, a clerk, who has since been laboring under a false impression that Mr. Woodlief had been saying something derogatory to his character. Bease repaired to the store and fired at Mr. Woodlief, but fortunately missed him. He then drew a bowie knife, with which he attacked Mr. W., and cut his left ear slightly. Mr. Boulligny, another clerk, approached to defend his employer, and Bease made a thrust at him, but without injuring him. Then Boulligny stabbed Bease in the left side, producing a great effusion of blood, but it is believed did not inflict a dangerous wound, and recovered himself to Recorder Genois, who bound him over in \$400 to appear for examination. Bease was taken to the St. Louis Hotel. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

Counterfeit bills on Rhode Island banks are being circulated. They will find their way to N. Y.—look sharp.

Counterfeit fives on the Cranston Bank are in circulation. The latter is from some other photo, with the name of the Cranston Bank inserted. The Cashier's name is written Joseph instead of Jesse Howard.

Counterfeit \$5's of the Middlesex County Bank, at Middletown, Ct., E. Lacy, Cashier; Samuel Russell, President; Sept. 27, 1885. The plate is the same as the counterfeit fives on the Attleborough Bank.

Counterfeit United States dimes, of date 1837, half dimes of 1844, and half dollars of 1843 and 1844 are being circulated in Philadelphia. Francis Dougherty has been arrested on a charge of manufacturing them.

The ingenuity and address of pickpockets are without parallel. Mr. L. Bonaffon, of Philadelphia, on his way home from a collecting tour, sewed up \$100 in bills in his side coat pocket, when the whole was ingeniously cut out in the cars near Baltimore.

J. M. Hendricks, Thomas Coeman and S. F. Dewang, were charged by Jacob Flock, before Mayor B. Sterling, of Philadelphia, with having forged his name to a promissory note for the sum of \$1250, with judgment confessed. They were severally held to bail to answer the charge.

Last week, in Louisville, a murder was committed in an infamous coffee-house on Water-street. William Dennis was playing cards, when a fellow named Brown interfered. A quarrel arose, in which Dennis was stabbed to the heart by Brown, who was soon after arrested.

On Tuesday last, an Italian named James Benner, was arrested at Cincinnati on a charge of having committed a murder in our city, in Market-street, the week-end of August, 1884. He confessed the deed, and says it was done in self defence. The officers were on the track last August, but he escaped to Canada, and had just returned when he was arrested.

A shocking murder was committed in Marion, Alabama, on Friday evening, 23rd ult., on the person of Mrs. McKee, an accomplished young lady, daughter of Major J. O. K. Pool of that county. She was shot through the head over the left eye, by a revolving pistol in the hands of Mr. A. B. Holmes, a planter, of Dallas county, in the same State. Holmes immediately shot himself through the head with two balls. Neither spoke. The bloody tragedy took place in the parlor of the lady's brother-in-law. Unrequited love is said to have been the cause of this dreadful affair.

The case of William R. Elliott, indicted last summer and imprisoned for the killing of William Z. Kendall, and the maiming of W. R. Bailey, in a fracas upon Pennsylvania Avenue, at Washington, was before the Criminal Court of that city last week. Elliott, in and for that county, (Judge Crawford presiding,) in the form of a presentment of the Grand Jury, authorizing the discharge of the prisoner, upon the ground that in the act for which he stands indicted, he acted in self-defence, and that consequently he was not liable as if guilty of a violation of the law.

Dr. Arlin Luther Peters is now on his trial in Boston, under an indictment charging that he, the defendant, on the 1st day of August, 1884, intending to destroy a fetus and child, did administer pills, drugs, &c., to the deceased, Catherine Rotherford, to produce a miscarriage, whereby, and in consequence thereof, the deceased died, to wit on the 13th of August, 1884, and thus the defendant was guilty of the crime of murder. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty to the indictment.

Some twenty sailors, who had been discharged from the frigate Cumberland, at this port, entrusted the greater part of their money to the care of their landlord, who had them a few days since. He went to the shore, and after walking about for some time, suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and deliberately blew out his brains. In his pockets were found about \$200 in money, a note for \$700, and an agreement to sell a farm for \$2400. From papers found about his person, it is supposed that he came from the State of Maine, somewhere in the vicinity of Portland.

Police Intelligence.

Counselor Terhune, of the Tombs, was arrested this week for forging the signature of Recorder Tallmadge to a discharge for a prisoner arrested for assault and battery. He was held to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the offence. The facilities of the Tombs practice are more infamous than the former violations of law in the Bastille of France.

A young man by the name of Eugene F. Hutchinson, a medical student from Vermont, engaged a hack from the Park stand, about dusk, Wednesday afternoon, to go to Harlem to fetch two trunks from the Red House. Upon arriving at the Red House, Hutchinson told the driver to stop there until he ascertained whether the trunks were ready. Officer John Hilliker, who had his eye on this movement, observed a mate on the Harlem river land from a row boat two trunks. At that moment the hackman drove down and placed the trunks behind him, all was ready to start, officer Hilliker made his appearance, and demanded to know what they had in those trunks. Hutchinson becoming alarmed, immediately offered him a bag of gold, but John would not bite, and brought the party to the station house of the 12th ward, when the trunks were found to contain two dead bodies, one apparently the corpse of a once beautiful female. The grave robber is locked up. The man with the boat rowed out in the river and made his escape.

On Wednesday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Thomas A. Mahan, a very intelligent lad, 12 or 13 years of age, residing at No. 121 Fourth street, presented at the Chalmers Bank a check for \$250, drawn on said bank, as purported, by Richard Christopher, a well-known merchant of No. 267 William street; but although the signature was very good, as Mr. Christopher generally numbered his checks, the paying teller suspected its genuineness, and asked the boy who sent him thither, when he replied that a young man met him in Fulton street, just opposite St. Paul's Church, gave him the check, and told him he would give him a shilling if he would get it cashed. The teller then told the boy to go out and meet the young man, and the Discount Clerk following him, arrested Spencer C. Preston in conversation with the boy. In Preston's pocket, there was found a slip of paper upon which he had been practicing Mr. Christopher's signature; also a letter applying for a situation in answer to an advertisement. He is a young man, only 21 years of age, and resides at No. 392 Grand street. Mr. Christopher's given name is Richard C., but he drops the "C" in his signatures.

A man by the name of Benjamin C. Watson, alias H. Fields, who represented a firm called H. Fields & Co., between two and three years ago, keeping a store in Platt street, was arrested on Monday. It appears that Watson, alias Fields, purchased goods to

a large amount, from different merchants, to near \$2000, among whom were Joseph Sampson & Co., No. 163 Pearl street, for the payment of which I gave the note of H. Fields & Co., with a forged endorsement, purporting to be the signature of David Higgins, a retired merchant. Affidavits were taken at the time the forgery was committed, before Mayor Morris, and a warrant issued for his arrest. Since that time, however, he has eluded the ends of justice, until last Monday, he was spied in Clark & Brown's by Mr. Charles Megary, (who is a clerk to Sampson & Co.) very quietly taking his dinner. The affidavits which were taken by Mayor Morris two years ago, cannot be found in the Mayor's office, therefore the whole matter has to be commenced anew; one affidavit was taken from Mr. Charles Megary, who stated he was present when Mr. Higgins wrote that the signatures on the several notes were forgeries. Mr. Higgins is now dead, but Mr. John Harper, who is one of the executors of Mr. Higgins, testified before Justice Osborne, that the signatures on the different promissory notes purporting to be David Higgins', are all forgeries, of which there are some fifteen or twenty discovered at present.

We published last week the recovery of a young girl named Esther Goulding, who was seduced by Daniel W. Talcott. It will be remembered, also, that the father of Esther procured a *habeas corpus*, and brought Mr. Talcott before Judge Ingraham—she suing the return to the *habeas* under oath, stating that he had not, at any time prior or subsequent to the date of the writ, had the said Esther Goulding under his power or restraint, nor in his custody. Whereupon Justice Osborne granted a warrant for perjury, on the complaint of Thomas Goulding, the father of Esther, charging him with swearing false to the return of the *habeas corpus*. He was arrested last Monday afternoon, and examined. He stated that he was 22 years of age, resided at No. 126 Fourth street, was a clerk, and born in this city; he denied the guilt of perjury, and alleged that the return which he made was true and correct, in every respect, to the writ of *habeas corpus*. He was then admitted to bail in the sum of \$1400—his brother signing the bail bond for his appearance at Court.

James Ewing, John Feese, and Robert Thompson, all belonging to coal boats from Philadelphia, took lodging in the house of Thomas Smith, cor. of Roosevelt street, and a sleigh in the same room. In the morning Mr. Ewing missed from his pocket a book a check for \$100, also bank bills amounting to \$40—in all \$140. He immediately made known his loss to his two companions, which resulted in all three returning to the house where they lodged, but to no clue of the money could be found there. Ewing insisted upon going to the Fourth Ward Station House, when Captain Fitzgerald proposed to search the three applicants. On this being proposed, John Feese was ordered to step on one side the room, and play with a squirrel in a tin cage; when he was searched, none of the property of Ewing was found on him, but on going to the cage, they observed a piece of paper which proved to be the lost check for \$100, identified by James Ewing as his property; therefore John Feese was fully committed for trial. The \$40 has not yet been found.

Mr. East Smith, who is bar tender at the Second Ward Hotel, Nassau street, had his trunk cut open, about the 27th of November last, and stolen therefrom bank bills and silver amounting to \$60; also at the same time a small box containing one pair of gold earrings, and two gold finger rings. Suspicion resting upon a black boy at the time, he was arrested, but not finding any thing belonging to Smith, he was discharged; however, Mr. Smith discovered afterwards his small box in the sink, where it had been thrown by the thief. It struck him at once that the robbery had been committed by the chambermaid, Catherine Farley, who left the premises three days after the property was lost. He immediately went in search of Catherine, and found her at his washerwoman's, No. 27 Warren street, over the stables, where she had all her things packed up, apparently to leave the city. He at once sent for one of our city officers, and had her arrested and searched, but not a particle of property has been recovered. She was committed for examination by Justice Osborne.

Niles M. Malmgren was arrested, charged by Captain Crawford, of the Havre packet ship Albany, with stealing from said vessel, in connection with Charles H. Corvill, the mate of the ship, 35 dozen of kid gloves, valued at \$100. This Malmgren keeps a sailor boarding-house in Roosevelt street, near Oak.

U. S. District Court.

At Chambers—Before Judge Betts.

Monday, Dec. 15.

The Murder on board the bark Oscar.—Isaac Ludlow the late master of the Oscar, who stands charged with killing George Boerum, alias Curtis, was brought up for decision of his Honor as to what offence the prisoner was to take his trial for.

His Honor, after going over all the circumstances as detailed in the depositions taken before the counsel at Rio, and commenting on the extreme power which the law has armed officers of vessels with to suppress mutiny, and revolt, after it has actually broken out, came to the conclusion that the prisoner shot the deceased because the latter did not obey his order, and keep forward of the main mast. This said his Honor, is such a taking of life as the law will not justify in the merchant service. In the army and navy it may be the rule, because Congress has clothed the officers with martial honor, giving them arms, and they may, without doubt, kill the man who disobeys an order, but there is no such law for the civil service. This is the 2d case of the kind which has come before me in 18 years. In the other case a captain killed a seaman in his cabin, who was about to spring upon him with a knife. In that case the captain was indicted for murder, and it was not until after a long trial that he was acquitted. Under all the circumstances I shall sign a commitment for the offence on which the prisoner was arrested, *willful murder*.

Subsequently, his Honor took bail in \$10,000, and the prisoner was released. Mr. Slate, one of the owners of the vessel became the surety. The Grand Jury will meet in January for the U. S. Circuit Court, before which term no action can be taken in a capital case.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Vlahoscher.

TUESDAY.—David Leavitt, President of the American Exchange Bank, vs. City Bank of New York.—Forged certificate and endorsement.—On the 23rd September, 1884, a person named Williams, who represented Robinson & Co., brokers, Wall street, a certificate of deposit for \$1000, purporting to be of the Warren County Bank, New York, in favor of J. H. Ward, which he bought, and gave for it a check on the American Exchange Bank, payable to the order of J. H. Ward. The American Exchange Bank refused to cash it, as they were not acquainted with Ward, but certified the check to be that of Drew, Robinson & Co. Williams managed, by inducing two persons in his interest to say that he was J. H. Ward, to get a merchant in this city, named Torrey, to say that he knew the endorsement to be really that of J. H. Ward, and the City Bank gave the money for it, and was repaid, as usual, on presenting it, next day, to the American Exchange Bank. It was subsequently discovered that the certificate of deposit, and the endorsement of J. H. Ward, were both forgeries, and the loss fell upon the American Exchange Bank as the payor of the check. They now seek to recover the amount of the City Bank, that Bank having received the forged endorsement as genuine, and thereby induced the American Exchange Bank to pay it. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1000, subject to the opinion of the Court, on a case to be made.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Ald. Morosole and Henry.

Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., acting District Attorney.

SATURDAY.—Henry Strauss was put on trial for arson, charged with having, on the evening of the 21st November last, set fire to the cabinet maker's shop of George Fritz, 130 Duane st., with intent to burn and destroy the same. After the jury were empanelled, the prisoner pleaded guilty to a burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The petit jury were discharged until Monday, and the Court proceeded to dispose of several affiliation cases.

Samuel Jackson Young, a colored man, pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the city prison for two months.

MONDAY, DEC. 15TH.

TRIAL OF SMITH, alias HONEYMAN; alias EDWARDS, FOR STEALING \$32,000 FROM THE BARGE CLINTON, OF Poughkeepsie, ON THE 7TH OF APRIL LAST, IN CONNECTION WITH WM. PARKINSON, JAMES MILLER, alias CUPID, AND DAVIS, alias COLLARD.

At the opening of the Court, John McGuire and Thomas Gould, convicted by confession, of burglary, were brought in Court and sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Mr. Phillips then called on the case of Smith, alias Honeyman. The prisoner was placed at the bar, and the Clerk proceeded to call a jury. Mr. Brady rose and stated that the defence would wish it understood, that they should challenge each juror as his name was called.

James Black, sworn—examined by Whiting.—I am First Teller of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in this city. On the 7th of April last, I delivered to Captain White a package of bank notes to be taken to Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Brady here objected to any parol proof of the contents of the package, or any parol proof of the character of the bills in those packages.

Mr. Graham followed in support of the objection, and referred the Court to the case of *Measener* in 1st Binney's Reports, as authority for such objection. Mr. Whiting was about to reply, when the Court decided that the testimony was admissible. (Defence except.)

J. Black, resumed.—The package I delivered on the 7th of April, at a little past 2 P. M., as near as I can recollect, the package contained \$12,257; \$10,000 in notes of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in this city, and \$2,257 of the Bank of Poughkeepsie; it was done up in one package; the denominations of the Poughkeepsie money consisted of 100's, 50's, 20's, 10's, 5's, 2's and 1's; the Merchants' Exchange Bank was in 50's and 20's; the Poughkeepsie notes were redeemable at our Bank; the Poughkeepsie notes had all been in circulation, and had been redeemed at our counter; the Merchants' Exchange notes were sent to Poughkeepsie for circulation.

Examined by Brady.—Seen in the Merchants' Exchange Bank 10 years; the exchanges are sent to Poughkeepsie once a week—on Mondays; I either sent it in one or two packages; the packages were made up the Friday previous; I received the notes, counted them, changed them and sealed them up; it was the practice each day, to put up the Poughkeepsie notes in small envelopes; in putting up the money I only examined it as to its aggregate amount; I do not know that I made any figure marks on any of the bills, it is not my practice; I could not tell the number of any of the bills sent away the 7th April last; I can swear positively that there were several \$100 bills in that package; can't state that I can identify any of the bills in the package; the \$10,000 consisted of 50's and 20's; there might have been a few \$10 bills in the package.

Direct resumed.—The package was directed to R. North, Esq. Cashier; I can tell the bills of the Merchants' Exchange Bank as soon as I see them, which were in the package; I could tell them by some marks on them; they were payable to F. Barrett, to the amount of \$2500.

James G. Ogden, Jr., sworn.—I am the 1st Teller of the Phenix Bank of this city; it was situated on Wall-street on the 7th of April; on that day I gave to Capt. White 6 packages of Farmers' and Manufacturers' notes of the Bank of Poughkeepsie, amounting to \$14,700 in denominations from 100's to 1's; it was between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.; the packages were all sealed; \$1900 in one package, and \$1900 in another; they were directed to E. P. Benjamin, Cashier of the Bank; I did not seal them up myself; Mr. Hobart, our porter, sealed them; he stands about 10 feet from me; it was done in my presence; the bill now produced I identify, \$5 on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, No. 477, letter C., dated July 1883; it was in one of the packages.

James White, sworn.—I was Captain of the Tow Boat Clinton on the 7th of April last; during the winter she laid at the foot of Murray-street; she was undergoing repairs; she laid there from the middle of December until March; we were making alterations in her staterooms; I have been in the habit of carrying money to the Poughkeepsie Banks for the last 8 years. (This is a correct diagram of the Captain's office on the larboard side of the boat.) There's an iron chest in the office, which had been on board for a number of years, for the purpose of carrying packages for the Bank of Poughkeepsie; it was on board last winter; no person slept on board from the last of January until March; there were workmen on board during the greater part of the time; on the 7th of April last I went from the boat to the Phenix Bank in Wall street, and received from Mr. Ogden 8 packages, said to have contained bank bills; from there I went to the store of Enoch Mettler; it was about 2 or 3 o'clock when I went to the Phenix Bank; Mettler's store is in Front-street above Fulton; I went from there to the office of the Harlem Railroad Company; from there I went to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, at the corner of Greenwich and Dey streets; it was, perhaps, a quarter before or quarter after 3 o'clock; I got a package of bank bills; I think I received it from Mr. Black; I then went directly to my boat and put the money in my iron safe; I locked it, and put the key in my money drawer, and took the key; I was absent from the office after that twice, and remained about 15 minutes; I left the key of the office with Mr. Cary, the Clerk of the boat; when I returned and went into the office, I either got the key from the Clerk or he was in the office; I then went to William & Barlow's in West street; I stood about 15 minutes; I believe I locked the office, or else I left Mr. Cary in it; I can't say if I found him there when I came back; I was not absent again until we began to land the boat out of the slip; it was then not far off from 5 o'clock; the office was then locked; I had the key of the door and of the money drawer; one package was directed to R. North, Cashier, and six to E. P. Benjamin, Esq.; there was other money in the chest at the same time; about \$600; it was put in an envelope; on the last Saturday in February I went to the office, and in coming out I observed something like putty on my key; I rubbed it off and put it in again, the putty still adhered to it; I had just returned from Poughkeepsie; no person had slept on board for a month previous; the putty was fresh; it was the color of common putty; we were towed up by the steamboat Emerald; I did not discover the robbery until the morning of the 8th of April; I remained in the office until 11 o'clock at night, when I was absent until 3 o'clock next morning; when we got to Poughkeepsie I then went to my berth in the office, and slept until daylight; about quarter before 7 the Teller of the Poughkeepsie Bank

came to the boat; I was at breakfast at the time; Mr. Cary was on deck; he came to me and asked for the key; I gave it to him; he returned to me; I then went to the office and found but one package in the chest; there were 5 packages taken; they were taken without my knowledge or consent; the package remaining contained \$1900 and a bank book; there was about \$2,000 in the drawer in the office which was touched; it was in checks and bank bills; it was in the drawer after the packages were put in the chest; I can't say how much was put in after I put the packages in the chest; that money was not disturbed at all; the boat was detained that day by the usual hour, in getting a horse on board; we were detained about a 1/2 or 3/4 of an hour before the boat got out of the (L); most of the hands were forward on the starboard side, about 70 feet from the office; the boat fire could not be seen from where we were; the boat was a great deal crowded with goods; the packages were stowed full; there is also an upper deck about 3 feet high; a person could not be seen going into the office; there were awnings hanging from the prominent side deck to the railing; I had the lock taken from the office the Thursday after the robbery, and found several pieces of putty in it; I did not take the lock from the iron chest.

Cross-examined by Brady.—Mr. Cary had the key of the office when I went to the bank; he also had the key of the money drawer; Mr. Cary was on the boat when I came back, the office was not opened; when I went to West-street I did not take the keys with me, I left them with Mr. Cary; I can't say when I returned from West-street, if the office was open or not; I did not take the keys with me either time; I left the afternoon of the 7th of April we took tea about 5 o'clock; I went into the office after tea, and stood there until 11 o'clock; perhaps I was out of the office a few minutes; I had the keys of the office and money drawer in my pocket all night; I positively recollect opening the office at 3 o'clock next morning; I did not see the key of the iron chest from the time I put it in the drawer until Mr. Cary opened the chest the next morning; I tied up the packages I got at the bank in my pocket handkerchief, and had it in my hand all the time I was at the Harlem Railroad office; and when I went to the boat I put the packages instantly into the iron chest; the steamboat had several other boats in tow; it was a dark and stormy night; you could go from the barge to the steamboat; from the time I left the office until the next morning, I was up in the Pilot's house.

By a Juror.—In passing from bow to stern I passed on the starboard side of the boat.

Egbert Cary, sworn.—I was clerk to Capt. White on the 7th of April last. I saw Capt. White come on board with a handkerchief in his hand and a package under his arm. I saw him go to the office door. I had both keys, which I saved him. He said at the office about half an hour, said he had to go and collect a bill, and gave me the keys. He said about 10 or 15 minutes, and came back. I was in the office at both times; when he went out I had the keys of the office and drawer. During his absence, I went twice to the office and found it locked. I did not have occasion to use the key of the chest. We were detained some time in setting a horse on board. The men were engaged on the starboard side of the boat, and could not see the office door from there. On the 8th of April last, about half past 6 o'clock, the Clerk of the Bank came on board. The office was locked when we went down to tea. After tea we went into the office and stood until 11 o'clock, except a few minutes, when we were collecting tickets. After 11 o'clock I left the Captain in the office. Until 2 o'clock I was on board of the Emerald or in the pilot house of our own boat. The next morning Mr. Hull came down and asked for the packages. I went to the Captain and got the key of the office and drawer; opened the drawer and took the key of the chest, opened it and found but two packages; one containing, as I suppose, money, and the other a bank book. Mr. Hull took these. I found some loose money in the chest. Mr. Cary, one of the owners, is my father. I was not the regular clerk of the boat.

This witness was cross-examined by Brady, but nothing material was adduced.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16TH.—SECOND DAY.

Charles Bird, sworn—to his competency as a witness.

Examined by Brady.—Question—You are a Policeman?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Was there a reward offered for the recovery of the property stolen from the Barge Clinton?—A. I have seen a reward offered for the property.

Q. Did you set out to find the property, after you ascertained that there was a reward offered?—A. No, sir. I was at it some time before. I have heard since the last trial, that there was another reward offered.

Q. Have you had any conversation with any of the Bank officers, in relation to the loss of the property?—A. I had a conversation with Mr. Van Nostrand, the President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, who told me to spare no pains or expense.

Q. Expense for what?—A. To catch the thieves.

Q. Have you any understanding that you are to receive any compensation, if you succeed in recovering the property?—None, other than the reward.

Q. Do you expect to receive a reward for your efforts in this case, other than your fee as an officer?—A. I expect to receive my share of the reward. I have no expectation of receiving anything else.

Mr. Brady then stated he should object to the testimony of this witness, on the ground that he was directly interested in procuring the conviction of the prisoner.

Court denied Bird's testimony admissible.

Charles Bird, sworn.—Is a police officer, 3d district Patrol. Commenced the search for the stolen property on the 8th day of August last. I arrested Parkinson, Smith, Miller and Davis. I found the latter 3 at a house in 61st street. I arrested Parkinson first, in Barclay street, then went to 51st street and arrested the remaining three. I took Parkinson to the Upper Police Court, and took the other three to the Police Court, and had them committed. I found Smith's daughter, and another young woman; the daughter went by the name of Malinda Edwards. I do not think there was a girl named Catherine Lee. I found Smith in a room facing the Bloomingdale Road; Miller was caught outside of the house.

Q. by Whiting. How was he standing? with his back or front to the house? Objected to, and objection overruled.—A. He was standing still, with his hand up to the side of his face. I have seen him before with Smith, some six months previous.

Q. by Whiting. At what place? (Defence object.) Objection overruled.—A. In Chatham-street, also in a house in West-street, where they resided.

Q. by Whiting. Did you search the premises? (Objected)—overruled.—A. I searched in searching Smith; I can't say I searched him last. Mr. Leonard Westerfield, and Strickland Davis and Miller were present.

Mr. Whiting here offered to show that the prisoners were all searched, and what was found in their possession.

The Court decided that the prosecution should first show what was found upon the person of Smith.

The prosecution then stated that they would not examine Mr. Bird any further at present.

James Pratt, sworn.—Was engaged as clerk for Parkinson, at 114 William street.

Q. Did Honeyman ever say anything to you in relation to his copartnership with Parkinson? (Objected to, and allowed.)—A. He told me he was in partnership with Parkinson, 2 or 3 weeks after the 6th of May. He said he was in partnership in the gilding business—that was the business he carried on. I did not tell him of the entry I made on the book.

Gough's last arrival in New York, he accosted a certain tall, good-looking woman, with dark hair and eyes, (whom Mr. Gough will perhaps recollect,) on the corner of Broadway and Walker street, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening. In the conversation which ensued, he informed her that he had been out riding on horseback, that he was very much fatigued, and that he wanted to accompany her home. She replied, that she could not take him home, but would take him somewhere else. The arrangement being thus concluded, she conveyed him to the same house in Walker street, which he afterwards rendered so memorable.

We are informed, that for certain reasons, nothing further of a criminal nature took place, and that the parties after an interview of considerable length, withdrew to different rooms, Gough giving his interesting new acquaintance a five dollar gold piece before retiring, and leaving the house at an early hour in the morning. Nothing more is heard of him in this quarter until the afternoon of Friday, 6th September, when he arrived in the New Haven steamer at Peck Slip, with the intention of proceeding to Albany, to meet his wife, who there awaited him. Immediately on landing from that boat, he was seen by a gentleman of high standing and unimpeachable character, walking up the pier in company with a woman, who must have met him by agreement. Who this woman was, what became of her, and what was the nature of the connection between her and Gough, does not appear, but the gentleman alluded to, who is a distinguished member of the Temperance cause, has positively and unreservedly asserted in the presence of a number of gentlemen of equal standing with himself, the truth of this circumstance. That we may no longer grope in mystery, we will mention that the name of that gentleman is Dr. Joel G. Candee, Dentist, No. 20 Park Place, of this city, and our informants on this point, are Mr. Flanagan, a Deputy United States Marshal, and Mr. Stockwell, keeper of the Temperance Croton Luncheon, on the corner of the Bowery and Division street.

That this circumstance is positively true we therefore cannot doubt. That it means something, it is easy to infer; though what that something is, we do not intend to be uncharitable enough to say. It is certain that it was not Mr. Gough's wife, for that lady was in Albany; it is certain that Mr. Gough's friends upon his recovery made him acquainted with the charge, and he strenuously denied it; and it is equally certain, that though he knew such a statement was abroad, he never denies it or alludes to it in the slightest manner in his confession. Yet, this is the document that is endorsed as "a free and artless confession of the truth." Well, Mr. Gough gets to the Croton Hotel that evening, goes out after tea, and after getting so drunk, that, by his own account, he was unfit to take care of himself, he accosted a woman in black and accompanied her to the same house in Walker street, where he had been before, and of which we have been obliged to speak of often. He remained there the following evening, when he slipped out, went privately to his hotel and returned again immediately to the enjoyment of his cyprian retreat. On the Monday following the tall woman, with the black eyes and hair, who had been with him on his first visit to the place, called at the house to pay a visit to an acquaintance there. Her female acuteness at once detected that there was more than ordinary mystery maintained in relation to the inmate of an upper room, and setting in operation that ingenuity, with which women are so ready, she induced the girl in charge, to go to the corner for a pint of cherry brandy, on her treat, and during her absence, and the attention of the old woman in another quarter, she slipped into the mysterious closet. She at once recognized the occupant of the room, and he immediately recollected her, and with the exclamation that she was the person he wanted to see, Gough besought her to remain, and offered her some gold. This she refused, and

It appears by the confession, that Gough was not too drunk to distinguish and to recollect the color of this woman's attire, though he does not consider it prudent to remember the description of Jonathan Williams' dress, whom he scrutinized so closely while perfectly sober, to see if he could recognize him as an old acquaintance.

the owner of the apartment coming in at that moment, the conversation was broken off, and poor Gough lost his fall inamorata altogether. His subsequent stay in the house, and his delivery from it, we have before described.

In addition to the above remarkable particulars, we have taken pains, since the reception of the combined denial of Mr. Gough, the Corporal, and the respectable old lady of Walker street, to look up some few facts, and an inquiry of three quarters of an hour has put us in possession of knowledge of two other drunken spree of this amorous apostle, subsequent to his assumption of the character of a temperance lecturer. Both of these instances of fatigue occurred in Massachusetts, about 18 months ago, and within a few weeks of each other. In relation to the first, we have, through a gentleman of high character in this city, the testimony of Mr. Goodhue, of Connecticut. This gentleman employed Gough to lecture, but discovered, a few hours after his arrival, that he was drunk. He charged him with having taken something, and at length obtained a bottle from his pocket, which, on examination, proved to be one third full of brandy and ether. In reply to the questions that this induced, Gough stated that it had been prescribed for him; and upon being pressed still further, gave the doctor's name. Being determined to sift the matter to the bottom, Mr. Goodhue called upon the physician indicated, and was informed by that gentleman, that Mr. Gough had told a lie, — he had never prescribed any thing for him at all. The other instance occurred in Worcester, Mass.; and our authority for it is Mr. Stockwell and Mr. George Haydock, now in this city. The extent to which this article has already run, and the matters that we have yet to touch upon, will not allow us to dilate upon these latter circumstances, but if with the others, they are not enough to stamp with everlasting infamy any man who is not guarded by the buckler of hypocrisy, and defended by a corporal and a very respectable and interested old lady in Walker street, then there is no power disgrace nor truth in revelation.

Take one backward glance upon his whole career, and the mind reels back sickened and disgusted with the spectacle. We first find him a mere brute, wallowing in the mire and degradation of continual drunkenness; next a temperance apostle and member of a church, who, notwithstanding his solemn vows before the altar of his God, and his sacred pledges before man, returns back to his vomit, and seeks a solace for his forced abstinence, in the secret orgies and caresses of drunken prostitutes. A beast in the commencement; next a mountebank and a hypocrite; and a wretch and a villain in the last. Indeed, there is not a single point in his whole character, or career, on which a friendly mind can find a momentary relief, and the only resource of the clear and unswayed inquirer, is absolute hatred and disgust.

We are accused of writing in a bitter and unfeeling spirit, and an appeal is made to us on the score of Mr. Gough's "sensitive temperament," and the natural feelings of his wife. We should be sorry to add one pang to the bosom of that most unfortunate lady, but duty makes no distinction between bachelors or husbands, and in this case particularly, as our charges involved a violation of the latter character by Mr. Gough, no allusion should have been made to the most deeply injured party.

We now leave Mr. Gough, for to-day. We have no object in this article beyond a reply to the imputations which the Corporal's, and another little paper would cast upon us, on behalf of Mr. Gough and his friends, down to the old lady in Walker street, whose house made about \$150 out of his friendly visit. We do not believe he will be cast from the fold, for religion has too much charity to deal so harshly with a backslider. It is only us men of the world who are cruel enough to harrow up the "sensitive temperament," of unrepentant sinners, by holding up to their unwilling eyes the mirror of their faults.

The other paper which we alluded to at the outset of our article, as taking ground for Gough, commences by saying that they "have no means of judging between Mr. Gough, on the one hand, and the Police Gazette on the

This is the celebrated Temperance Lecturer who first induced Gough to take the pledge.

other; but as the Gazette arrogates to itself the right and power to try and punish (so far as publication goes) all infractions of the law, we must be permitted, for one, to doubt the fallibility of such a self-constituted tribunal. Here is a pretty admission. They acknowledge their ignorance of the whole subject, and yet after tumbling through eight lines of nonsense, they fall into a decision as to who is right, and who wrong — for it cannot be denied that that doubt takes ground for Mr. Gough. The whole of the above statement is wrong and unjust. We do not arrogate any right to ourselves to "try and punish," but we most distinctly insist upon our right, (especially when necessary to defend ourselves from charges of hush money,) to expose rogues, and put the public on its guard against them.

Proceeding in its tirade, the latter little paper next alludes to the mysterious

CASE

OF REUBEN ROWLEY,

of Wrentham, the old gentleman who gave out that he was robbed on board the steamboat "Massachusetts," in September last, of a sum of \$28,000 dollars, through the diabolical agency of a stranger, with a full breast and short whiskers, with a malacatoo peach in his hand. We will give the latter paper's words on this subject, verbatim:

"They tried and condemned the unfortunate Mr. Rowley of Wrentham, while he was confined in an insane hospital, a raving maniac; and this specimen of inhumanity leads us to distrust somewhat their decisions in other cases; especially as we feel authorized to contradict their pretended account of their extra-judicial examination of Mr. Rowley's daughters."

In consequence of the above, we feel it necessary to reiterate all the charges of our article on Mr. Rowley's case, and to proclaim him a rogue, and that whomsoever authorizes this little paper to contradict any portion of that account, is a deliberate falsifier. We will prove it all, and more, when the time comes for the development. We shall wait for this time out of courtesy to the apparent illness of Mr. Rowley, as we did for Mr. Gough; and, meanwhile, our motives may be abused, and "Tray, Blanch, Sweetheart," and all the little dogs, can cock up their tails and bark, and jump backwards and forwards, and sideways, and head over heels, but we will still pursue the even tenor of our purpose entirely unmoved by any such outside maneuverings.

We made calculations upon just such things as this when we entered into business; we know how to estimate them and will bide our time. For the present, however, so far as regards Mr. Rowley, we will say to these teasty little papers before leaving them, that if they had not been stupid jacks they would have long ago detected his roguery themselves; but as it is, we will take pains to enlighten them on the subject, as soon as we think we can afford to bestow as much of our valuable attention upon Boston affairs, as we have done during the two past weeks. Till then, "rest, rest, perturbed spirits."

"What we have previously said in Rowley's case, was entirely in justice to his creditors, whose characters were suffering unjust imputations of dishonesty and cruelty, through the false notions of just such misguided little papers as the above. Having done this, we declared, until Mr. Rowley should choose to declare himself well enough to answer what we have in store. If he is a raving maniac, he has not been much hurt by the charges of our articles; if he is not, he is not hurt half enough."

GOUGH AND THE STAR.—Verily, Gough and his friends have bought Corporal Streeter, body and soul. His Wednesday's paper makes a charge, well covered, however, by a "hearsay," "that we have twice endeavored to collect black mail, to hush up Gough's disgrace." This is a foul and infamous lie, and we believe the wretch who publishes it is aware that it is. We challenge proof on this subject, and will give \$500 to any person who can show that either directly or indirectly, by intendo or otherwise, that we have ever attempted to collect or receive black mail, in this, or any other case, since our paper has been in existence. Gough offered it to us, but we refused it. It is therefore natural that he should spend it upon knaves to invalidate our statement. It was his last resource. It shall fail, however.

THE NEGRO PLOT.—We shall finish this deeply interesting local drama of the last century next week, when we shall resume our regular re-publication of the Newgate Calendar. We shall endeavor hereafter to avoid all continued histories, except under the first department of the paper, where the eventful "Lives of the Felons" require it.

Arthur Morrell's Restoration

In our city edition of last week we announced the return of this gentleman to his family, after an absence of a week. Having been the first to promulgate his strange disappearance, we conceived it to be our duty to investigate the manner of his return, and accordingly have visited his dwelling for that purpose. We were informed by one of the female occupants of the first floor that on Thursday evening of last week, about 11 o'clock, a knock was heard at the front door, and she proceeded to open it, when she spied two men on the pavement, shabbily dressed, and standing on the steps, who attempted to enter the house. She forced the man back and closed the door upon him. He descended the steps and entered the passage below; and upon recognition, he was found to be Mr. Morrell. His hair was matted over his face, one of his eyes was slightly swollen as if from a blow, and his whole appearance intokened either ill treatment from others, or abuse by himself. The overcoat worn when he left home had been changed for one of rag, his hat for a perfect five point "cady," and his other clothing was torn and tattered as a beggar's. His mind appeared to have left its seat, and nought could be learned from him of his mysterious absence. He remained in this condition until Tuesday evening, when his sense of reason began slightly to return, but not sufficient to explain or give any clue to the persons with whom he had been associated or by whom he had been detained.

The coat and hat worn by him on his return, will be placed on our bulletin to-day, and it is to be hoped that any person having knowledge of the former, from its patching and darning, will examine and give information. We have not had an interview with Mr. Morrell, and are therefore unable to speak from our own knowledge of his present position, but believe from the statement of his family and inmates of the house, that he has really been the subject of foul play and abuse. As soon as he is able or prepared to communicate, we shall fully investigate all the circumstances, and give the result to our readers. Until then, we merely call attention to an examination of the hat and coat.

See sixth page for important foreign criminal intelligence, including a list of convicts escaped from Botany Bay to this country.

DIRECTORIES.—Publishers of directories for the different cities of the Union, who will forward us a copy of their books, will receive in return, a year's subscription of the National Police Gazette, and our thanks.

HUMANITY TO PRISONERS.—Under this heading, the Boston Star expresses a deep sense of gratitude, on behalf of the State Prison convicts, that they were not obliged to wear the odious felon uniform, when brought up for sentence in the municipal court as second offenders; but were allowed to indulge in the concealment of ordinary citizens' garb, to prevent the too scrutinizing and invidious observation of the vulgar audience of a court-room.

This is not the first evidence that we have had from the Star, of its strong unwillingness that rogues should be exposed. However, its article betrays forecast, if it shows nothing else.

NICK BIGELOW AND THE FEMALE BUREAU.—Under this title we have received a deeply interesting work from the press of Burgess, Stringer & Co., which is the only romance of actual local life, worthy of a perusal, that has been issued since the publication of the "Mysteries of the Tomb." The work before us is from a most powerful and elegant pen, and it contains within its hundred pages a deeply vivid picture of the romance of crime. We have neither time nor space at present to devote that attention to the work which it deserves, but we will make its particular merits the subject of a future notice.

From the Columbia (N. Y.) Chronicle of Dec. 30. NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—One of the most interesting papers on our exchange list is the National Police Gazette, published in New York, and devoted to ferreting out scoundrels. It contains some of the most thrilling narratives of the lives of rascals ever read; and is well worth the price of subscription—two dollars per annum.

For late and important news, see "Postscript" on last page.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PICKPOCKETS—We gave an account in our paper of the 19th Nov. of the then present and intended movements of one of the bands of foreign pickpockets who infest this country. Since then we have received intelligence from various correspondents, which has proved the correctness of all our views, and the value of our precautions. The following extract from our Baltimore Police correspondent, under date of Dec. 19th, will present a strong evidence on this subject.

"Jack Brummy and his party, five in number, passed through this city a few days ago on their way to Washington. Between this place and the latter city a gentleman had his pocket picked of his wallet containing \$1900. No doubt the above mentioned party got it. 'Tobacco Jack,' whom you know, was one of the band. I wish you would give them notice to quit this neighborhood in your invaluable paper. That course has been effectual in other places, and I have no doubt but it will be equally serviceable to us."

Jack Simpson alias Brummy, the above-mentioned thief, has received several notices from us. He is one of the most daring and audacious rogues that ever "cracked a crib" or picked a pocket. He was the sworn pal and bosom companion of Honeyman alias Smith, the bank robber, previous to the robbery of the City Bank, in 1831. He was promised a share in that transaction, but lost it by an unfortunate miscarriage of a personal enterprise of his own, which occurred immediately previous to the memorable robbery of that institution. Brummy had picked the pocket of a gentleman in the Park Theatre, and the affair had created considerable noise. A few days afterwards he was walking down Broadway when he was pointed out by a gentleman named Myers, to a storekeeper, as a pickpocket. Brummy from the other side of the street noticed the motion, and crossing to the store door, demanded with the utmost effrontery what business they had to stare at him in that way? "Because you are a pickpocket!" replied Myers, "and are suspected of having been the one who robbed the man at the theatre the other evening."

Upon this direct charge, Brummy affected the utmost indignation, and following the gentlemen into the store, blustered about revenge, and swore that that should not be the end of the matter. Aroused by this insolent conduct, from so debased a wretch, Myers instantly seized hold of him and declared, now that he had been so impudent, he would search him on the spot, for he believed he had stolen property then on his person.

The search was made accordingly, and the result of it was that a purse of peculiar fashion, that had been stolen from the pocket of the storekeeper, the night before, was found in Brummy's pocket. The evidence of his guilt being thus placed beyond the peradventure of a doubt, he was taken to prison; was subsequently tried on the offence, and sentenced to the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for three years. He thus lost the chances of the robbery of the City Bank, so successfully accomplished immediately afterwards by Honeyman, the barge robber, Murray and the convicted Parkinson.

This villain is now in Washington. The good folks, both strangers and residents of that city will do well to be on their guard against him. He is about 40 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 8½ high, sandy complexion, well built, regular features, and dresses elegantly, generally wears a handsome pair of dark sandy whiskers. Speaks a broad Yorkshire dialect. Tobacco Jack is about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7, regular features, down look, dresses plain. He is a clumsy hand at "sounding," and generally is employed as an outsider, to stall off and cover the operations of others.

NEW PAPER.—We notice among our exchanges of the present week a new and highly interesting and useful weekly, published at Hickman, Kentucky, under the name of the "Weekly Commercial Standard." It is, in fact, a continuation of the Herald of that place under a new title, and with a new and enterprising editor, J. Leigh, Esq., of Cincinnati. We commend the new adventurer to a successful voyage.

THE DEER CASE, tried at River Head, will be found fully reported in the "Spirit of the Times" of this week.

McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.



The day will come when this medicine will be as common as the air. At present it is not partially known; he half has never been used. But when it shall be tested in all the various departments of sickness and disease; when its wonderful virtues shall be developed; its power over the maladies of men seen and felt, then it will be acknowledged that "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment" has power to cure more diseases than any five remedies before the world. This will appear plain upon a moment's reflection. There are two prominent reasons for this assertion:

1st. That by opening the pores of the skin, it removes all humors from the full and free discharges of the insensible perspiration, and thus removes the grand cause of nine-tenths of the diseases in the world; and it is therefore as applicable to one disease as another, as the Liver Complaint, Consumption and Dyspepsia, as the Sick Headache and Ague in the Face, or to the Asthma, Coughs, Fevers and Neural Complaints, as the Quinsey Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Croup, for they are all caused by checking the insensible perspiration, in other words, in "taking cold."

2d. That for almost every disease, there is a specific remedy; and although there are a legion of them recommended for the cure of the same particular disease, yet how seldom is it that one out of a hundred do any good whatever. Instead, therefore, of being under the necessity of applying a great variety of cures, the answer in each of which is doubtful, the All-Healing Ointment takes the place of them all; and by its action upon the skin, throws open the doors for the escape of all the humors within. To make this appear plain to all, suppose a person is afflicted with a cough or a cold, or consumption, or liver complaint?

He seeks a variety of inward remedies, but in no one does he find relief, unless it is capable of forcing off perspiration, which is but a momentary relief, as the pores again close the moment the effect of the medicine has ceased.

Now, what is the cause of the above complaints? We answer, checked perspiration, in other words, "catching cold." The skin, then, and not the internal organs, is out of order. And we assert, that unless the skin is brought into healthy activity, and made to eliminate the insensible perspiration freely and fully, not all the medicines in the world will save the consumptive from the grave. To make our words true, let us quote from a celebrated southern doctor, who wrote a laborious treatise on Pulmonary Consumption. He says: "But let us return to the consideration of the indications of a cure: it is simply this: the restoration of the insensible perspiration in the skin. This is all that is required for the cure of 999 cases out of 1000." Here, then, is another case where the true principle of physiology is understood, and the results to be produced in sickness and disease, and yet not knowing any other agent than inward medicines to effect it. Physicians begin to see this, acknowledge it in their own writings, deplore it with much feeling, but know of no prescription that will apply to the human cuticle to restore it to healthy activity, and hence their necessity of still administering inward remedies. It is from this very fact that we claim for the All-Healing Ointment a superiority over all other remedies yet discovered. Physicians know of no other article, the world at large know of no other—indeed, there is no other article that has such power over the human skin. And it is this power to open the pores by restoring the nervous energy, quickening the vital fluid within—that it is an instrument of curing more diseases than any five or ten remedies we are acquainted with. And in regard to consumption and liver complaint, we will make one remark, and we wish it to sink deep into every man's heart: it is this: That upon a proper and fair trial of the All-Healing Ointment, no good results from its use; that person may as well cease all efforts at once: for all Balm, Balsams, Pills, Syrup, &c., &c., under Heaven, will ever restore such a person to health. We would be slow to make this remark, if we did not possess the evidence to establish it. Now, as most other diseases are caused in the same manner, it follows that the speediest cure should be the same.

Bronchitis, quincy sore throat and influenza are NEVER cured but by checking the insensible perspiration. Ague in the face, headache, earache, and frequently toothache, are produced in the same way, viz: "taking cold."

Fevers, also, and nearly every case of inflammation of the bowels, or of the stomach or lungs, is the direct result of checked perspiration. Besides these, we may name diseases of the spine and of the nerves, rheumatism, fever sores; diseases of the chest, such as asthma, tightness of breath, pains, weakness, dyspepsia, also constipation of the bowels, croup, cutaneous eruptions, and all diseases of the skin; in short, nine-tenths of the diseases in our country are produced by this one thing—checked perspiration. If it is not serious at first, it finally settles upon some vital organ, when it is almost certain to result in death, unless it is removed.

The only advantage the All-Healing Ointment has over other remedies, lies in this one thing—the restoration of the insensible perspiration. When this is done, the humors and impurities never remain to do injury. This will be seen by contemplating the following facts:

1st. That five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, pass off through the pores of the skin, in insensible perspiration.

2d. That the skin evacuates more matter than the Lungs, Kidneys, and Bowels put together.

3d. That the skin discharges more matter in twenty-four hours than the Bowels do in fourteen days; and that by severe exercise, a man will lose three, four, and even five pounds in one hour.

4th. That the Creator pierced the human cuticle with pores, or small openings, to the almost incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS, making this the GRAND OUTLET of all the redundant matter of the body.

5th. That through these pores are constantly exuding the old, altered and worn out particles of the blood, the humors of the body, and the waste of the system.

6th. That to stop up these pores twenty-four hours would cause instant death.

7th. That sudden changes of weather and exposure to cold, close these pores in part, and hence the long catalogue of diseases over the land.

8th. That, as the skin is the medium for evacuating all the humors of the body, we see the profound folly and absurdity of resorting to pills, drugs, and other mixtures, to cure the great majority of diseases produced by checked perspiration.

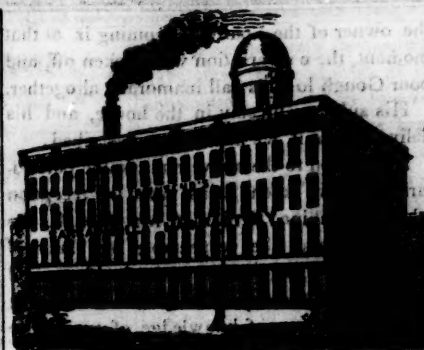
9th. That, until September, 1844, there was no medicine before the public that had power to restore the insensible perspiration, by imparting vitality and nervous energy to the skin.

10th. That McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is that medicine, and which, by possessing this power, is effecting more good than five, or even ten, remedies in this country.

Price, 25 and 50 cents.

J. McALISTER & Co.

103 South street, New York, Sole Proprietors.



DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA.—DYSPEPSIA.—DYSPEPSIA.—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.
Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.
Yours, &c.
W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for general years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the Western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—occasionally weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others both Sand's and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.
Yours,
H. D. CURRAN,
Coal Agent, 194 Market st.

SCROFULA, CANCER, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.—We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract:—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. The cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, Professor Marsh, of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1845.
I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,
Pastor South Pearl street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements, and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but a faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me, I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
N. York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington st.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me, I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER,
Albany, Jan. 2, 1845. 22 Daniel st.

Principle Depots 134 Fulton st., N. Y., 106 South Pearl st., Albany, and by druggists generally.

AT 139 NASSAU STREET,

THE PATENTED

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which articles are approved of by the Faculty, and sold on the most reasonable terms. 011-1y

ACKERMAN'S

PATENT STREET DIRECTORS.

The Common Council of the city of New York, through their Lamp and Gas Committee, having instructed the subscriber to put a sufficient number of directors in different parts of the city, for the purpose of satisfying the public of its advantages over the common street signs now in use, he would call attention to the following places, where the signs attached to the lamps may be seen:—Corner of William and Wall, Nassau and Ann, Broadway and Barclay, Hudson and Canal, Hudson and Spring, Hudson and Charles, Washington and Perry, Broadway and Heccker, Bowery and Houston, Broome and Mulberry, Broome and Attorney, Chatham and Roosevelt, and Bowery and Division streets.

JAMES ACKERMAN.

Ackerman & Miller, Sign Painters, 101 Nassau st. d13f

WILDER'S PATENT SALA-

MANDER SAFE.—The high reputation that these non-pareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at any store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe. The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-proofing locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depeyster, New York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. sept20-6m

THOMAS W. STRONG,

PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

88 Nassau street, New York.

Has now on hand, and is constantly publishing, the largest assortment of Children's Toy Books, Primers, and Nursery Tales, at all prices and qualities, Pictorial Alphabets, Engravings, Paint-boxes, and Drawing materials, Quills, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Note Paper, Ball Circulars, and English, French and American Envelopes, Standard Works and Books for the Holidays, Almanacs, Valentines, Playing Cards, Fancy Articles, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c., at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Give a call.

N. B. A large assortment of second hand wood cuts for sale. 015-4f

JOHN A. HUGHES,

27 JOHN STREET,

Is now offering at very reduced prices, his choice selection of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Satins, Shawls, &c. N. B. The attention of those who are desirous of purchasing cheap for cash or approved paper, is respectfully called to the above stock. J. A. H. d6-1f

THE FALL STYLE OF

GENTLEMEN'S HATS

Are now ready for the season, 1845, which for lightness and superiority of color cannot be surpassed, which is a very important part of the Hat, retaining the color till it is worn out. Any article sold in this establishment is never misrepresented, but sold for what it is. Also, the Fall Style of Boys' and Children's Caps of various patterns, and a full assortment of Ladies' Furs. Gentlemen can have their Hats made to order in any shape or style they wish. C. KNOX, No. 110 Fulton st. 018 3m between William and Nassau sts.

CHEVALIER'S CUTLERY DEPOT,

184 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Where can be found a large assortment of his celebrated Dental Instruments, files, teeth, pen, pocket, hunting and bowie knives; scissors and razors, of the best manufacturers, 181 BROADWAY, between John street and Mahten Lane. 011-1f

\$20 REWARD.—Lost on the 18th

March last, a Gold Lever Watch with gold dial, No. 2071. Bennett & Co. makers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the said Watch, upon application to P. HEGONE, 158 Greenwich st. n15-1f



HOVER'S FIRST PREMIUM INKS,

For sale by all the Stationers,

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GEORGE F. NESBITT,

STATIONER & PRINTER,

Corner Wall and Water Streets,

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A liberal discount to the trade.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,

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FRENCH LETTER PAPER, a new and superior article, varying in thickness, manufactured with express reference to the recent Post-office Law.

ENVELOPES, for letters, various sizes and qualities, calculated for every branch of Mercantile or other correspondence.

LETTER BALANCES, American and foreign, including the style adopted by the government, and varying in price from seventy-five cents to three dollars.

SEALING WAX, of every quality, from the celebrated Irish Harp and London Victoria to the common Bottle Wax.

STEEL PENS, of every variety now on sale in the city, in boxes of different quantities and on cards, among which will be found an excellent pen at 50 cts. per gross.

QUILLS AND QUILL PENS, a full assortment from the celebrated Swan Quill to the common Russet, and at a price far below those usually charged.

HUNT'S VALVE INKSTAND, wholesale at manufacturer's prices, or at retail. This Inkstand is the best article for the purpose ever introduced; it is made with the express view of excluding the air and dust from the ink, rendering it at all times pure and fluid.

232 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BURGESS, STRINGER, & Co.,
No. 22 Broadway.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 10

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